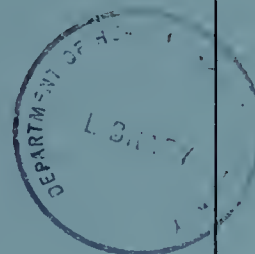


BOROUGH OF SALE



REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1969

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1969.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Sale.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the report on the health of the Borough for the year 1969.

The work which has proceeded in the field, particularly of environmental health, is outlined and the statistics permit analysis of some of the factors governing the well-being of the community, the way of life of which is in the course of change. A perusal of the report illustrates the sectors of work in the special field of preventive medicine, and indicates possible directions for improvements in the future.

The population statistics relating to the year under review indicate that in the Borough this is remaining almost constant. In fact, the actual estimate by the Registrar General shows a reduction in the population of 210 persons - 1968 population 55370; 1969 population 55150. The Census figures will, when published, provide a more accurate estimate of the actual situation. The live births show a fall of 59 from 933 to 874 for the year. The corrected birth rate per 1000 population is 15.0 compared to 15.4 in 1968. The average birth rate for England and Wales being 16.3. The deaths of infants, namely under one year of age, at 12 remains the same as for 1968. Deaths from all causes show a small increase. The main causes of death were diseases associated with the heart, the vascular system and cancer.

In the matter of coronary disease and sudden heart collapse statistics indicate that 60% of the deaths occur prior to admission to hospital. It will become increasingly necessary to make available at the site where these conditions occur, means to monitor the heart and apply corrective procedures. Such measures, if they were available in the form of a mobile ambulance unit, with provision of specialised doctor and specialised nursing assistance could very favourably reduce a wastage by death which should not occur. It seems tragic that men particularly, and women also, should die from acute cardiac arrest in their forties and fifties, when they are making their maximum contributions to the community, and at a point in time when their presence in their families is at its optimum need.

The number of deaths which affected the heart and vascular system were 316 (126 male; 190 female) of which 145 were the result of coronary heart disease, 74 male; 71 female. The eight risk factors now generally accepted as responsible for this condition are :-

High blood pressure	-	Which can be treated.
Cigarette smoking	-	Which is unnecessary and should stop.
Stress	-	Which can be modified.
Diabetes	-	Which can be treated.
Lack of exercise	-	Which can be avoided.
Over-weight	-	Again which can be avoided.
High blood fat level	-	Which can be met if we remember certain points.
		Vegetable oils are better than animal fats. Halve the animal fat by cutting down on butter, cream, fatty meat and animal cooking fat and using instead specially formulated margarines for baking and spreading and cooking with vegetable oils.
Hard water	-	Soft water is better.

The cancer deaths, totalling 106, were equal for male and female, the predominant defined site being the lung, emphasising, no doubt, the part cigarette smoking plays in this condition. There were 18 deaths from accidents. Indeed, it is hard to accept that on Britain's roads alone people are annually killed or injured in the order of figures short of 400,000. The death toll each year is pegged at a figure of some 7,500 by the action of the medical professions and their medicines. The accident deaths on the road, at work and in the home for England and Wales each year are of the order of 24,000. The North Cheshire Joint Road Safety Committee in the summer of the year, for some 5 or 6 weeks, by using their Mobile Exhibition and the Town Hall window display, assisted towards health education on the seriousness of this problem. The exercise was a reminder that it is only by drawing particular attention and using publicity that we can hope to effect a change in attitudes which create risks and present dangers to the health and well-being of the community.

From the epidemiological view point it was a relatively quiet year.

The report compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector draws attention to work in the sectors of Slum Clearance and Housing Repairs, Atmospheric Pollution, Food Hygiene, Food and Drugs Act Control and Sampling, Waste Collection and Disposal, and many other activities directed to the promotion of a healthy and safe environment.

The coming into operation of the Housing Act 1969 presents an opportunity to have many of the houses which lack bathing amenities improved. In our changing world, work in the matter of improvements, and in the field of anti-pollution, provides a challenge and an opportunity to create conditions which could transform the present environment for the better in relation to living, working and leisure.

I should like to express my appreciation to the elected representatives for the interest and stimulation they give to encourage a high standard. The Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff I must thank for the help and willing co-operation with which they discharge their enorous duties.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. Davidson-Lamb

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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THE MAYOR

Councillor E.P. Mellor

THE DEPUTY MAYOR

Councillor R. Mee

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor K. Orton.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. Rigby.

Alderman C.S. Fink

Alderman R.L. Heath, Ph.D.

Alderman A. Howarth, J.P., F.I.W.M.

Alderman F. Seddon Laughton, J.P.

Councillor J.G. Blakeway

Councillor S.G. Brownhill

Councillor J.L. Ferguson

Councillor J.H. Harvey

Councillor M.A. Hood, M.A.

Councillor J. Lewis

Councillor J. Pollard

Councillor J.W. Rodgers

Councillor G. Russell

Councillor K.A.K. Simpson, B.Sc., M.I.E.S.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

W. DAVIDSON-LAMB, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

W. NORRIS, Cert. S.I.D.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

C.P. WEBB, Cert P.H.I.E.B.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector
Certified Smoke Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors

J. HENSHAW, Cert. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector

D.A. REYNOLDS, Dip., P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Cleansing Superintendent

J. HOOPER

Technical Assistant

G. MURPHY
(left 31.12.69)

Clerical Assistant

MISS O.B. GIBBONS

Clerk/Typist

MISS S. BOON
(left 3.1.69)

MISS P. GRATRIX
(commenced 3.3.69).

Area	3,628.5 acres
Height above sea level :-	
Ashton-on-Mersey	67 ft.
Sale Moor	99 ft.

Population.

Registrar General's estimate mid 1969	55, 150
Houses:- Number of habitable dwellings at the end of 1969	19, 236
Size of household, (Average no. of persons per house)	2. 865
Rateable value of the district (Dec 1969)	£2,017, 885
Product of a penny rate, (Financial year, 1968-69)	£8, 600
General Rate - 1st April, 1969.	14/ 4

Sale is a pleasant residential district $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south west of Manchester, straddling the main road to Chester and North Wales and the Bridgewater Canal. There are a few light industries in the Borough, but the majority of the working population is employed in the neighbouring areas.

There is still a large acreage of public parks and open spaces, which are popular with the residents of the Borough.

	<u>Area in Acres</u>
Worthington Park	16.14
Ashton Park... ..	13.68
Walton Park	12.55
Priory Gardens	3.17
Brookland Rest Park-	1.12
Northenden Road Little Park	0.62
Lonsdale Rest Park	0.20
Clarendon Crescent Playing Fields	12.68
Crossford Bridge Recreation Ground	30.63

Area in acres

Sale Moor Cricket Ground	...	...	...	...	...	3.73
Kelsall Street Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	1.33
Harley Road Children's Playground	..	...	...	...	...	1.23
Moorside Lawn Tennis Courts	..	...	...	...	...	0.83
Walkden Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	5.50
Woodiwiss Farm Playing Field	.	...	...	...	...	6.57
Moor Nook	...	...	...	...	...	13.93
Cecil Avenue Site	..	...	...	...	...	14.41
Altrincham/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservation	...	...	...	...	...	4.50
Manchester/Sale Boundary - Brook Reservation	...	...	...	...	...	1.66
Dalebrook Road - Brook Reservation	.	...	...	...	...	5.16
Ashbourne Crescent	...	...	...	...	...	0.37
Carrington Lane Island Site	..	...	...	...	...	0.21
Fairy Lane	...	...	...	...	...	0.26
North Parade Island Site	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Overton Crescent	...	...	...	...	...	0.64
Chapel Road Rest Park	...	...	...	...	...	0.90
Eastway Rest Park	..	...	...	...	...	0.15
Springfield Road	..	...	...	...	...	0.03
Brayton Avenue Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	0.22
Dawlish Road Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Gratrix Lane Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	0.40
Broadway Island Site	...	...	...	...	...	0.17
Tavistock Road Children's Playground	...	...	...	...	...	0.17
Bodmin Road Children's Playground	..	...	...	...	...	0.21

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births, legitimate	408	400	808
illegitimate	24	42	66
	<u>432</u>	<u>442</u>	<u>874</u>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population -

crude - 15.8

corrected - 15.0

Birth Rate for England and Wales - 16.3

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stillbirths	6	5	11
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births (live & still)			12

Stillbirth Rate for England and Wales - 13

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of infants (under 1 year)	5	7	12

One infant who died was illegitimate

Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

crude - 14

DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
All causes	272	317	589

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population - crude 10.7

corrected 12.2

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

		Sex	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	All Ages
		M	5	3	-	5	7	11	21	58	87	75	272
		F	7	1	2	2	-	3	18	44	70	170	317
Tuberculosis of resp.system		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection		M	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective & parasitic diseases		M	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm stomach		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Malignant neoplasm, intestine		M	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	5
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	12
Malignant neoplasm, larynx		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	8	2	19
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	6
Malignant neoplasm, breast		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	1	9
Malignant neoplasm, uterus		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, prostrate		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant neoplasms		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	2	16
		F	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	5	18
Benign and unspecified neoplasms		M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2

		Sex	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	All Age
Diabetes Mellitus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Other Endocrine etc. diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Anaemias	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other diseases of Nervous System etc.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	6
Hypertensive Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	8
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	7
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	18	23	16	74
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	24	38	71
Other forms of Heart Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	9
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	17
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	20
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	10	49	65
Other diseases of Circulatory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	8	15
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	19	24
Influenza.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	10	17
Bronchitis & Emphysema	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	13	6	23
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	10
Other diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	4
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	5
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2

		Sex	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75& over	All ages
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Other diseases, Genito-Urinary system	M		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal system.	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Congenital Anomalies	M		1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	4
	F		1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Birth Injury, difficult labour etc.	M		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality.	M		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Symptoms & Ill Defined Condition	M		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M		-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	2	8
	F		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
All other accidents	M		-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	5
	F		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Suicide & Self Inflicted injuries.	M		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
	F		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
All other External causes	M		-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
	F		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	3
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>		M	5	3	-	5	7	11	21	58	87	75	272
		F	7	1	2	2	-	3	18	44	70	170	317

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - Notifications

Years	0-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	64 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	10	17	-	-	-	-	27
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	2	42	41	-	-	1	2	90
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	53	58	-	2	3	2	122

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Local Health Authority Services.

These are provided in accordance with the National Health Service Act by the Cheshire County Council, though there is a degree of local control by the Sale and Lymm Divisional Health Committee. A report on the work of these services is contained in the report of the Divisional Medical Officer.

Laboratory Service.

A very good service is provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service established at Withington Hospital. Specimens are collected daily from the Public Health Department in the Town Hall, by the Laboratory staff.

Hospital and Specialist Services.

(a) General Hospital Services.

The majority of cases attend Altrincham General Hospital though beds are available at the Sale and Brooklands War Memorial Hospital.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

Cases requiring strict isolation or hospital treatment are admitted to Monsall Hospital. Smallpox has a separate establishment at Ainsworth Hospital, Bury, and transport there is provided by the Manchester Ambulance Service.

(c) Maternity Cases.

The majority of confinements in 1969 were in the Ashton Maternity Hospital or in maternity hospitals in Manchester. Home confinements are decreasing steadily as the popularity of 24 and 48 hour admissions to hospital increases.

(d) Veneral Diseases.

Treatment clinics are available as follows

Salford St, Luke's Hospital	Males:	Mon to Fri.	10 - 12.30
		Sat.	10. to 12. noon.
		Mon. & Wed.	2 to 4.30 p.m.
		Tues.	2 to 4 p.m. & 5 to 6.30 p.m.
		Thurs	2 to 4.30 p.m.
		Fri.	5 to 6.30 p.m.
	Females:	Mon & Thurs.	10a.m. to 12.30
		Tues	5 to 6.30 p.m.
		Wed.	2 to 4.30 p.m.
		Fri.	2 to 4 p.m. & 5 to 6.30 p.m.
		Sat.	10 to 12 noon.

Salford - Hope Hospital, Salford 6.

Males:	Wed.	10 to 12 noon
	Thurs.	2 to 4 p.m.
Females:	Wed.	10 to 12 noon.
	Thurs.	2 to 4 p.m.

Manchester - Royal Infirmary.

Males:	Mon & Wed.	5 to 6.30 p.m.
Females:	Tues & Thurs.	5 to 6.30 p.m.
	Thurs.	2 to 4 p.m.
	Tues.	By appointment only

C E M E T E R Y

Sale (Brooklands) Cemetery.

Area

Used.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres
Unused.....	1 acre
Under development.....	1 acre
Non-burial Zone.....	1 acre
	<hr/>
	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres

Number of Interments	204
Number of times Mortuary used for reception of bodies	41
Number of Post-Mortems held	40
Number of examinations without Post-Mortems (External)	2
Number of bodies received in to Rest Chapel	117

Disposal by Cremation now accounts for:-

Year ending 31st December, 1969 53.2% of the total
death rate for the U.K.

SEWAGE WORKS

Sewage Flow

Dry Weather Flow (D.W.F.)	-	3.5. Million Gallons Day
Average Daily Flow	-	5.95 Million Gallons Day

The total volume of Crude Sewage into works during 1969 amounted to 2173.37 million gallons, the amount receiving full treatment was 2007.71 million gallons, and during the latter part of the year we were producing a consistently good Final Effluent conforming with the Mersey & Weaver River Authority Standards.
An average analysis is as follows:-

Crude Sewage

Biochemical Oxygen Demand	----	78 parts per million
pH Value	----	7.0
Suspended Solids	----	118 parts per million
Permanganate Value 4 hrs	----	34.3 parts per million
Chloride	----	48 parts per million

Final Effluent

Biochemical Oxygen Demand	----	16.8 parts per million
pH Value	----	6.5
Suspended Solids	----	20 parts per million
Permanganate Value 4 hrs.	----	10.5
Chloride	----	48 parts per million

Meteorological Station Records

Total Rainfall for 1969	-	36.05 inches, in 119 days
Total Sunshine for 1969	-	1,194.2 hours

The arrangements for the sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate for the existing population. Sewage disposal works extensions are currently in hand to service the estimated 1980 population figures.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Inspection under the Housing Act, 1964	1,094
Inspections under the Public Health Acts and other Housing Legislation	999
Re-inspections	992
Houses in Multiple Occupation	291
Drainage Inspections	565
Factory Act Inspections	39
Milk and Dairy Regulations Inspections	64
Food and Drugs Act Inspections	576
Slaughterhouse Visits for Meat Inspections	72
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act Inspections	440
Petroleum Installation Inspections	73
Infectious Disease Visits	232
Offices, shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	205
Miscellaneous	272
Inspections by Technical Assistant	664
Pet Animal Act Inspections	2

THE OFFICES, SHOP AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<u>Class of premises.</u>	<u>No. of premises newly registered during the year</u>	<u>Total No. of Registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year.</u>
Offices	2	184	51
Retail shops	12	392	156
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	14	7
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens	--	36	20
Fuel storage depots	--	2	-
TOTALS	15	628	234

TABLE B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL
INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

712

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Unsound Food

The following food has been surrendered during the year as being unfit for human consumption:-

Fruit	102 tins also 28 lb.
Baked Beans	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. also 5 tins
Sardines	1 tin
Sago Pudding	7 tins
Fruit Juice	8 tins
Jam	2 tins
Sweet Corn	1 tin
Cream	4 tins
Macaroni	3 tins
Ham	2 tins also 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Cordial	6 bottles
Tomatoes	22 tins also 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Tongue	7 tins also 9 lb.
Milk	5 tins
Vegetables	35 tins also 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Salmon	2 tins
Rice Pudding	16 tins
Steak	2 tins
Stew	5 tins also 1 lb.
Pilchards	1 tin
Spaghetti	2 tins
Frozen Food	4,384 packets
Chopped Pork	2 tins & 16 lb.
Pork Shoulder	2 tins also 7 lb.
Soup	2 tins
Pork Loin	72 lb.
Corned Beef	39 lb.
Sausages	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Lamb	30 lb.
Mincemeat	10 lb.
Curry Paste	101 jars
Ice Cream	24 packets
Beef	124 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Polish Ham	5 lb.
Pork	7 lb.
Chicken	14 also 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Apples	6 lb.
Luncheon Meat	4 lb.
Frozen Meat	165 lb.
Fish	29 lb.
Margarine	56 lb.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

There is now only one licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough and slaughtering takes place weekly. The following animals were slaughtered during the year:

Meat Inspection

Bullocks	70
Heifers	151
Lambs	834

Condemnations

Ox Livers	22
Lambs Hearts	3
Ox Lungs	11
Lambs Livers	38
Ox Head and Tongue	1
Lambs Lungs	1
Ox Spleen	1

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR

UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

Defective roofs	22
Defective gutters	18
Defective rainwater fall pipes	12
Defective soil pipes	4
Defective sink waste pipes	3
Defective floors	7
Defective firegrates	3
Defective yard surfaces	2
Defective yard walls	3
Defective baths	1
Defective plaster	36
Defective pointing and brickwork	16
Defective windows and doors	27
Defective chimneys	2
Defective watercloset compartments	3
Defective waterclosets	4
Defective drains	3
Dampness remedied	58
New sink provided	1
Choked drains	127

Coal Dust Nuisance - Sale Goods Yard

The Council's application for an injunction against a firm of coal distributors, to prevent the continuance of a nuisance from coal dust from their coal yard was heard by the High Court on the 19th February, 1969. An injunction restraining the firm from carrying on their trade as coal merchants on the land formerly part of Sale Goods Yard, was granted, to become effective in 12 months time during which period, the defendants would be required to take all reasonable steps to prevent the dust nuisance.

Asbestos Waste Disposal

There is one tipping site in the Borough which is used for the disposal of asbestos waste which is brought to this tip from an asbestos works in Trafford Park. The tip has been in use for about 20 years, tipping is carried on daily and in each year there must be several thousand tons of material disposed of.

As some concern was felt about the possible dangers of asbestos dust from this tip, air sampling on the tip and in its vicinity, which had in fact been commenced in 1968 was continued during this year. The sampling was done after consultation with the Warren Springs Laboratory, who also examined each of the samples and of the twelve samples taken, only in one case was asbestos dust detected and even then only slightly.

The matter was the subject of several reports to the Health Committee and as one precautionary measure, neighbouring residents were circularised and warned of the possible dangers of allowing children to trespass on the tip. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government issued a circular in October, 1969 on the disposal of asbestos waste and the Asbestosis Research Council issued a recommended code of practice for the handling and disposal of asbestos waste materials. As a result of the instruction given in this code of practice, there has been an improvement in the condition of this tip and the amount of asbestos waste now exposed is considerably less than it used to be.

It is anticipated that roadworks due to be carried out in the next few years will require the excavation and re-disposal of some of this material and careful investigations will have to be carried out when these excavations are commenced. The authorities concerned with the projected road constructions have been made aware of the position.

REFUSE COLLECTION

In December, 1969 the system of refuse collection in refuse sacks had been in operation at all dwellinghouses in the Borough for a whole year and it is considered an opportune time to report on the scheme and its progress to the end of the year.

In October, 1966 the Council introduced a trial scheme consisting of 1,000 houses using paper bags for refuse in place of dustbins. For some time the Council had been concerned about the unsatisfactory state of the service which, was impaired by the difficulty of recruiting suitable personnel. It was felt that radical changes had to be made.

The various factors of the trial scheme were studied and reports were made to the Council and in 1967 the Council decided to extend the refuse bag system to the whole of the dwellinghouses in the town.

The initial capital expenditure on stands was £44,755 13s. 8d.

In October, 1967 distribution of fully guarded stands at the rate of 1,000 houses per month was commenced. The rate of distribution was accelerated in the latter half of 1968 and by the end of that year all the dwellings in the Borough had been supplied.

Accompanying the delivery of the stand was a letter to each householder explaining it's fitting and use. Although paper sacks were used initially the stands which the Council provided were fitted with retaining clips capable of holding either a paper or plastic sack and this was fortunate for in June, 1968 it was decided to try out the use of plastic sacks on an area of about 1,000 houses. The use of plastic sacks was preferred by the majority of householders; were found to be easier to handle by the collectors; and were cheaper. It was decided ultimately to use plastic sacks entirely, with the exception of the houses on the original trial area where the stands were not fitted with suitable clips.

Throughout the whole of 1969 a weekly collection of refuse has been made at all dwellinghouses in the town. The improvement in frequency of collection has been appreciated by the householders and the advantages of the refuse bag system has been commented upon with favour on many occasions.

For the financial year commencing the 1st April, 1969 it was decided to buy plastic refuse sacks on a year's contract and tenders were submitted by thirteen firms. Samples of sacks from six of these firms were examined at the Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester and the quality and suitability of the plastic was carefully studied before a contract was made. There has been no difficulty with regard to delivery and no evidence of variance in quality.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Domestic and trade refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on land owned by the Council, near to Carrington Lane in Ashton-upon-Mersey. One man only is employed on a bulldozer which spreads the refuse and ultimately covers it with soil. No difficulties have been experienced with the disposal of refuse in plastic sacks so far, and there seems to have been little impairment of the putrefaction of organic refuse in the plastic sacks. Of course it must be remembered that the majority of these plastic sacks are macerated or burst when they are loaded into the collection vehicles and this obviously assists the ultimate decomposition of their contents.

Whilst every effort is made to minimize the nuisance of the tipping of refuse, it cannot be said to be a satisfactory method. Some of the refuse has to be continuously exposed and fires can be frequent and costly to extinguish. The Council together with the Councils of several neighbouring authorities have now decided that incineration will be the method of disposal ultimately and a Joint Committee has been formed with the object of building and operating an incinerator.

Public Analyst's Report for the Year 1969

During the year, eighty-four samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details of these are given in the following tables.

Samples	Number Examined	No. Adulterated or Irregular	Per Cent Adulteration
Alcoholic Beverages			
other than spirits	1	1	100
Baby foods	1	-	-
Beef casserole	1	-	-
Beefburgers	1	-	-
Bread	2	1	100
Cereals and cereal products	2	-	-
Chocolate confectionary	3	-	-
Corned beef	1	1	100
Flour confectionary other than bread	5	-	-
Fish products - canned	7	-	-
Ice Lolly	1	1	100
Liquor chocolates	1	-	-
Meat products - pies	2	2	100
" " sausages	5	1	100
" " others	4	-	-
Milk for compositional analysis	16	-	-
Milk - others	1	-	-
Milk - products	1	-	-
Mincemeat	1	1	100
Mousse	1	1	100
Preserves	1	1	100
Sausage roll	1	1	100
Soft drinks	11	-	-
Soups	6	-	-
Spirits	1	1	100
Vegetable products - canned	2	-	-
Vegetable products fresh	1	-	-
<u>Drugs</u>			
Ammonium Chloride and Morphine mixture BPC.	1	-	-
Chalk Mixture	1	-	-
Paediatric BPC.	1	-	-
Kaolin Mixture BPC.	1	-	-
Methyl Salicylate	1	-	-

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The samples found to be adulterated or otherwise irregular, are listed in the following table:

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Vodka	Only 64° Proof compared with 65.5° Proof declared.	Distillers notified and interviewed.
Meat and Potato Pie	Meat content only 3% The Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations require the meat content to be not less than 12½% if the pie is to be sold as a 'meat and potato' pie.	Baker informed. Recipe to be altered to give satisfactory meat content.
Raspberry Jam	An insect alleged to have been found in the jar of imported jam was identified as a worker Honey Bee. From the results of examination it was not possible to confirm that the insect had been present in the jar of jam before it was opened.	Vendor notified.
Portion of Steak and Kidney Pie	Piece of pie was submitted together with a fly which was stated to have been present in the pie. Results of examination of the fly were consistent with it having been baked in the pie.	Legal proceedings taken
Alcoholic Beverage	Two bottles of the beverage were submitted. Egg, a constituent of the beverage had separated out in each case. One bottle contained a deposit of dark matter which had a fibrous structure typical of paper. Associated with this deposit were numerous mould structures and an occasional dead mite.	Producers informed. Further action pending

<u>Article</u>	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity	Observations
Cheese and Onion Pie	Crane fly had been cooked in the pie.	Legal proceedings pending.
Ice Lolly	Lead content slightly higher than recommended maximum.	Further samples to be taken.
Sausages, skinless	Had undergone considerable deterioration and were consequently unfit for consumption.	Legal proceedings pending.
Corned Beef	Severe localised contam- ination with lead from the soldered seam of the can.	Manufacturers notified.
Mousse	Housefly present.	Manufacturers notified.
Sliced bread	A piece of glass had been baked in the loaf.	Legal proceedings pending.
Sausage Roll	Several colonies of mould on the surface of the sausages.	Manufacturers notified.

PRESERVATIVES

Thirty-six samples were examined for preservatives. They comprised: 1 blackcurrant drink; 1 apple squash; 2 blackcurrant health drinks; 1 grapefruit squash; 1 lemon drink; 4 orange drinks; 1 rose hip syrup; 16 milks; 1 beef croquettes; 1 beef sausage; 1 liver pate; 1 pork sausage; 2 pilchards; 1 red salmon; 1 sild; 1 fig bar. None of the samples contravened the Regulations.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

A further eight samples of airborne deposits were examined in connection with the alleged nuisance from the coal yard.

During the year the results of these and previous samples taken regularly during the past two years were submitted as evidence at the Hearing at the Crown Courts of Justice in which Sale Corporation were seeking an injenction under Section 100 of the Public Health Act, 1936 against Thrutchley and Co. Ltd., to prohibit a statutory nuisance. The result of the Hearing being that the Defendants consented to an injunction, to take effect within twelve months of the Hearing date, and to pay Sale Corporation taxed costs.

One sample of swimming bath water was examined during the year in addition to four samples of mains tap water which all contained a ferruginous deposit. A yellow deposit from the walls of a room was also examined.

MILK

The average composition of the sixteen milk samples submitted during the year is given below.

Milk - other than Channel Islands

<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>% Total Solids</u>	<u>% Fat</u>	<u>% N.F.S.</u>
16	12.15	3.54	8.61

No 'Appeal to Cow' samples were analysed during the year.

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SERVICES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT - Water Supply.

Manchester Corporation are the undertakers for the supply and distribution of water in the Borough. The quality and quantity supplied is satisfactory. During the year there were occasional complaints of temporary discolouration but this was due to disturbance of the mains. All the dwellinghouses in the Borough are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, none are supplied by means of stand-pipes. The water supply has no added fluoride.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

SERVICES UNDER THE N.H.S. ACT.

A separate report is being prepared.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

Total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation.	320
Number of houses where management orders have been made	73
Number where directions on overcrowding have been applied	150
